Sl.No.	Block Name	Basin	Area (Sq.	State/Offshore	District
13	VN-ONN-2003/1	Vindhyan	3585	Rajasthan	Kota & Jhalawar
14	RJ-ONN-2003/1	Rajasthan	1335	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
15	RJ-ONN-2003/2	Rajasthan	13195	Rajasthan	Banner Jaisalmer-Bar-mer,
16	CB-ONN-2003/1 Part-A & B	Cambay	635	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Kheda
17	CB-ONN-2003/2	Cambay	448	Gujarat	Bharuch
18	DS-ONN-2003/1	Deccan Syneclise	3155	Maharashtra	Dhule
19	KG-ONN-2003/1	Krishna-Godavari	1697	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna, Guntur
20	CY-ONN-2003/1	Cauvery	957	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur

Import of Petroleum Prodcucts

4278. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA:

SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by 2025, India will probably be importing 86 per cent of its petroleum requirements compared to 70 per cent last year;

(b) if so, the details worked out for such imports from different countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The India Hydrocarbons Vision document estimates the demand for oil as likely to increase to 364 million tonnes per annum by the year 2024-25. As such, notwithstanding the anticipated increase in domestic output, the country's dependence on imports would be higher than the present level of around 70% and is expected to be in the region of 85%.

(b) Sourcing long-term or spot crude oil imports is a continuous process and the details depend on the contractual or purchase arrangements made with national oil companies of foreign countries and other market operators, as well as the types of crude oil available in international oil markets. The purchase pattern is aimed at optimizing refining margins.